GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

PEECH OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT

NEBRASKA-KANSAS QUESTION.

THE SENATE DOORS BLOCKADED WITH LADIES.

PASSAGE OF RAILROAD LAND BILLS. ACTION ON THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Bill Reported Complete in the House.

The Gadsden Treaty to be sent to the Senate.

Vote on the Project in Cabinet Meeting.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED, die., die., die

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Latest from Washington. MR. BYERRYT'S SPRICH-THE GADSDEN AND COPY-RIGHT TREATIES-OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE, STC. WASHINGTON, Feb 8, 1354. Mr Recrett's speech to day did not do that gentlemen's reputation justice: it was postio-not statesman, like. The ladies were in attendance in large numbers, semed to be highly interested.

The Gadaden treaty will be sent in to the Senate to-morrow, and it is understood will be immediately passed upon. It goes in without recommendations for amend-ment. It is rumored that the Capinet shood thus :-- For #-Meesrs. Coshing, Marcy, Davis and Dobbin. Against #- Mesers. M'Chelland, Campbell and the President. Doubiful-Mr. Guthrie. The President, being outvoted, "acquiesced," after the manner of Ganeral Taylor.

Nothing has been done by the lenate this session. with regard to the copyright treaty, beyond a slight amendyet acted upon. There is an evident disinglination on the part of a large number of Senators to consent to the treaty, and the probability is it will be rejected when it somes up.

A large number of nominations were sent in, and several confirmations were made, to day. Among those confirmed was Mr. Borland, Minister to Contral America ust Belmont's nomination was also condemed. The sination of Mr. Eames, late an assistant editor of the Union, as Charge to Venezuela, was confirmed. A motion consider was carried. It is believed, however, the

Several Indian treaties negatiated by Mr. Fitspatrick, were sent into the Senate this morning. By the way, Fitzpatrick died yesterday morning.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRE .S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1854.

UNITED STATES MILITIA. The CHAIR Isid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, transmitting an abstract of the returns of the militis of the United States.

PERIMONS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE Mr. BRODHRAD, (dem) of Pa , presented memorials from the Somety of Friends in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, against the continuance of domestic slavery, and remonstrating against a repeal of the Missouri comromise. He said these memorialists were not political power of Congress over the subject, he at the same time respected their motives. Mr. B. also presented six other orials against the repeal of the Missouri compec

Mr PRATT, (whig) of Ed., presented a remonstrance against the construction of any railroad on Penasylvania

Mr. HABLIN, (dam) of Me., presented memorials in favor of reducing the duty on all imported iron to \$15 per ton. Also, in favor of reducing the duty on all imported iron to \$15 per ton. Also, in favor of reducing the duty on charsoal iron to \$12 per ton.

ADMISSION OF LABLES IN THE LOBBY.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Texas, moved to at ladies be admitted to seats in the Secate lobby. He said that in consideration of all the circumstances, and the great desires to hear the Secate who had the floor, many had not been able to get into the galleties. There were several hundreds at the doors now. He hope I the liberality, if not the gallantry, of Secalors would adopt the motion.

Mr Whilm, (dem.) of Ual., raid that the presence of ladies desturbed very much the quiet of debate, render

ladies disturbed very much the quiet of debate, render ing it impossible to hear what was gold on at the other side of the other her. It admitted, he would stipulate that they should keep quiet.

Mr. Pratt, ("big) of Md.—I desire to ester my ob-jection to it, in the most positive form. I saw, the other

Mr. Pharr. (shig) of Md.—I desire to enter my objection to it, in the most positive form. I saw, the other day, old men and we erable Judges of the dupreme Court standing, while all the sext were compled by women. The motion, therefore, child not be agreed to. In the meantime women flocked into the reporters' gallery, and did not heritate to tak for the seats of those engaged in repuring.

Mr. Bright, (dem.) of lad, reported adversely on the petition for the construction of the new custom house in Beorgetwa.

Beorgetewn.
Mr. Paart, (whig) of Md., reported a bill incorporating
the National Hotel Company, to Washington.

the National Hotel Company, in Washington.
THE MIGHGAN RAHRDAD RILL
Was then taken up and passed.

LANDS FOR RAHRDADS.
The Michigan Rahroad bill was taken up and passed,
by yeas 32, nays 14.
The bill granting land to Louisians, to aid in constructing a railroad from New Orleans to the Sabine river, was also taken up and passed.

ing a rairroad from New Orlsans to the Sabine river, we also taken up and passed.

THE FRESCH SPOLIATION HILL

Was taken up, by yeas 19, bays 17, and read through.

Mr. Doross, (dem) of love, moved an additional sizon, for the appointment of a United States Attorney attend the Board of Commissioners. Adopted.

The Heinachea Hill.—PERCH OF MR. EVERET.

Mr. Evener, (whis) of Mass., said that if time had permitted he would have been glad to have expressed his views at length upon the constitutional and historical questions involved in the subject of the Territory. Sut, as he had said yesterday, the time which had elapse portunity for the necessary examination of those points. The relations of this government with the Islans was one of the questions deeply involved in this subject; and who could say that as respected them this bill had been properly matured? Equally connected with the subject was the question of slavery. It would take a man over a fortnight to read the debates on this last point, in order to understand the true bearing of the In speaking upon this bill he would do so for himself, and for no one elee. He would speak as one who had been and was now a cordial supporter of the com-promise of 1850. He desired to give the reasons why he could not vote for this bill. A great question was premented by it. They were about to lay by it the founds. Sions of two independent States hereafter to be admitted into this Union, now numbering thirty one independent States, and destined to include a far greater number. Lord Bacon ascribed it a second glory to be she founder of new States. These Territories were now apparen ly a of new States. These Territories were now apparently a wilderness. The time would come when there now wild regions rearrely existing as territories, neopled by savages, would be settled and occupied by a civilized race. The sime was not distant when Kanass and Nebraska, now unknown, will become States as familiar to the people as the names of Virginia. Ohio and Kantucky are to their own children. Nebraka and Kanass occupied that position with respect to the interest of this country that Press and shed a none did to Asia. Their waters, which, at their Sountains, trickled through he, rolled an and ockward till 2 hey reached the highway of the would. Breaking through the Rocky Mountains by means of the Fart by the waters of the Pacific. Ottles of wast magnitude would are sent on the Pacific. Ottles of wast magnitude would are sent on the banks of their noble rivers. Aginothers would reclaim the immense platns now roomed by avviges and all the arts of civilized life would be found there, adding grace and beauty to the grits of nature and the bounders of Providence? During his former Concrecional career he had always been a friend to the west. He had never voted against an appropriation for any measure that promoted the interests of the West, and he regretted now that he cound not give his support to the hill of the committee proposing to establish two territorial governments. He would have rejoiced to have been able to give the bill his support. The hasty examination which he had given the subset while before the countitee had disclosed to his paint objections to the bill, and subsequent redection had wilderness. The time would come when these now wild re

beend handly as objection—a to the first ender to the meaning ferriturial governments of the first ender to the number of inhabitants there at this time, the whole at the highest estimate these were not over six bundeed white inhabitants estitied through the whole of the highest estimate these were not over six bundeed white inhabitants estitied through the whole region. The delegate representing that region received not as easies of the content of the property of the content of th Noth Carolica, with an express atipulation that always about on the prohibited therein. Det any one auppace that the acceptance of that territory, with such applicable to the northwest territory, where slavery was probibited? If so, then the ordinance of '87 being inconsistent with the act of assession from North Garolica, it could eith equal propriety be said, was intended to be uperased or repealed. He understood the report of the committee itself as staying that the acts of 1850 produced to such results. The committee state that in the case of the Mexican territories, it was accerted on the one hand that the Merican law repealing slavery was in force, and on the other hand that that law was superseded by the constitution and laws of the United States, and that in bis case it was asserted on one hand, that the Merican law of the Nebraska, and by others that that prohibition was in force is no Nebraska, and by others that that prohibition was in force in Nebraska, and by others that that prohibition was void and not in force, and that as Congress in 1850 did not undertake to decide the difficulty then, so Congress would not do so now. If Congress in 1850 did not undertake to decide the difficulty then, so Congress would not do so now. If Congress is the stabled no principle. He was called upon shortly after the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, in the performance of a literary task to draw up a marrative of the events attending them. He was called upon shortly after the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, in the performance of a literary task to draw up a marrative of the events attending them. He was not to Congress at the time, nor had be heard the clothes which almost necessarily form part of the measures, but he had conversed with some of the active participants in their formation and adoption. He had not alway effect beyond the specific territories of Utab and New Mexico, and throughout the whole time he had never heard the last intimation or received the algest impression from any sou

by the auts of 1880. The Nebrasia bill hat been before congress for years, both before and take by the state of the congrount on 1880, it occupied for the deats on the comprome on 1880, it occupied for the deats on the comprome on 1880, it occupied for the deats on the comprome on that the principle adopted in those set onesed dues before and extended the principle adopted in those set onesed the provision? No attempt was made then no real any time state in the late of the provision at this int. In the last Occasion, they would not the House by a large majority for Necreara; there was no opposition to it on the ground of slaver, and yet there was no provision in it of this character. It was reported in the Smate by the Senator from Illinia, was adviced of its the shape it cause from the House, the act of 1880 strended heat caused for the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the provided the memory of the great mind who are deather the memory of the great mind who are deather the states, and that deager was sweeted by those asts. Out of respect to their authors, and they give the lights of the country. He would not make the give the produced, the would address to the acts of 1830. Though they were not perfect, and were displexing to both senting the produced, the would address to the acts of 1840. Though they were not perfect, and were displexing to both senting the states, and that sugger was severed by those asts. Out of respect to their authors, and the records would show that in a unservention with always the produced the would not a state of the produced the wou

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1854.

THE NESRASKA BILL.

Mr. Cutting, (dem.) of N. Y., asked the House to allow him to present a remonstrance signed by the officers of a public meeting held at the Tabernacle, New York, against the Nebracka bill. They and selected him as their organ bore; and as it is well known that his political services at differ very much from those who attended that maying the non-presentation by him to open House might b deemed or set down to motiver different from those which naturated him; therefore, he had asked permission to present the remonstrance, and let it take the proper course.

Mr. McDoxald (dem.) of Me., objected.

Mr. Curring said: Having made the effort, I will with trans the request, and present the remoustrance under

Mr Ridden) of Del., expressed a hope that the objection would be withdrawn, as he had received a similar remonstrance this morning.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION DIL.

Notwithsta cing into the House went into Committee of the While on the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr Houseon, (dem.) of Ala., offered an amendment appropriating nearty six thousand dollars for compensation and expenses of the commission of civitians and military efficient heretofore authorized to determine matters connected with the national arrangle.

Mr Largeien (dem.) of Va., offered a provise that the army officers shall receive no compensation beyond their regular pay. He said he thought this was the era of retreachine 4 and reform.

ring the ray. He said he thought this was the era of re-treachment and reform.

Mr. Hournor said there was no show of it.

He. Lawrence remarked, it now seemed abuses are to be perpetuated and assectioned in time to come. He wished to go back to the old rules in the better days of the re-

the go back to the out rules in the better tage of the republic.

Mr Ironasott (dem.) of Conn. advocated the amendment, saying the commission at Springfield had reported favorably to the restoration of the divil amperiatendance of the ammeries, and thus had gividened the hearts of the mechanics of the country. Too long had the my sharing at the armories been the sport of spanietted genilance, whose conduct towards them was like that over common soldiers.

Mr Houston objected to the course of the gentleman, it is amendment being merely to may the six gentleman.

Mr. Housen chieves.

Mr. Housen chieves to the course of the gentlemen craposing the commission.

Mr. FALLESER, (dem.) of Va., offered an amendment, with the view of continuing the examination to Harper's Ferry armories. Two-thirds of the commission have the possed in favor of restoring the standards of the possed in favor of restoring the civil superlatendence. He had testimony to show that military superlatendency had depressed the spirite and raised the interests of the mechanics at Harper's Ferry armories.

Mr. Prart, (dem.) of Ounc., was perfectly satisfied the report was not worth a ruch. The examination was a humbur, and the course of the commission unpopular. He did not believe the military superintendent at Springfeld was a tyrant.

Mr. STANTON, (dem.) of Ky., remarked, the investigation show that injury is inflicted on the mechanics, by placing government officers over them. Army engineers are drawn from their legitimate cluiss; and placed over the public buildings, to the exclusion of civil architects, of whom we have the best in the world.

Mr. Biesent, (dem.) of Ill., said tois was not the first time that the gentleman have the government employing army engineers to superlated public sories. Would the gentleman have the government employ civil lans, and turn the army engineers loose?

Mr. Stanton said it was not the purpose to attact the administration. He had no cause for loog so now; but he had at achieve a reast wrong and outers, in taking men from their legitimate duties to put them where they copit not to be.

Mr. Housen, in reply to a question, said the commission of the SpringGeld at mory.

After further declared, Mr. Houston's amendment with Mr. Isother's proviso, was adopted.

Other amendments of me general importance was adopted, when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which, without final action thereon, adjourned.

BY MAIL. Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1854. The Gadsden and Davis Treaty-The Nebrasks question—The Post Office Department's Adver-tising Patronage, and the Quarrel of the Sentinel and the Star about it—The Proposed Repeat of the Seam Ocean Mail Lines—The New Line to Shanghae-Mr. Churchwell's Grand Proposition

for Letting the Mail Contracts according to

Time, &c.
The Gadsden and Davis treaty is more and more ademned and denounced in the best political circles here, every time the subject is brought up and dicussed. The President and his Cabinet have it from day to day, under discussion, and are all the time getting more and more alarmed about it. Without some material alteration in its terms, it will never

meet with the sanction of the Senate. The Nebraska bill and the discussion thereon will

cturbulence every day, for weele, if not months, to come. There are ten chances out of twelve that the bill, in its present shape, will not pass this Congress. It will be found no easy matter to repeal the Missouri compromise, a compact solemnly entered into by the two great sec tions of the Union, which has stood the test of thirtythree years of Copyressional legislation, and been all

were a part of the sacred constitution itself.

Mr. Postmaster General Campbell is getting him self into hot water fast, in the matter of bestowing his advertising patronage. A recent advertisement respecting proposals for carrying the mail through various States, was given to the Intell gener and the Union, of this city. The law required it to be given to the two newspapers having the largest general circulation, or list of subscribers, and left it with the discretion of the Postmaster General to give the ad-

circulation, or list of subscribers, and left it with the discretion of the Pestanster General to give the advertisement to some third ne waspaper which he might select. The editor of the Seatond, who had been elected printer to the democratic Senate, was anxious to have the Postmaster General select his journal for the third one to be honored, by conviewy and favor, with the fat advertising job, understood to be worth from ten to thirteen thousand dollars to each newspaper that receives it.

The editor of the Globe thought that he ought to have it, and has published it in his journal, in the hope that he will be paid for it by the Post Office Department or by Congress.

The editor of the Star put in for it, and he got it, though it is understood that he neither inserts it in his paper nor prints it at his office, but cargains with the Union office to let him have some of its extra copies of the advertisement, in order that he may seem to have compiled with the law, and get the ten or thirteen thousand dollar favor which Mr. Postmaster Campbell deems it politic to take out of the people's treasury as d bestow upon him as a reward for the flippant manner in which he has assailed the independent Scatined, and endeavored to distract and keep divided the democratic party, by assailing such distinguished leading men of that party as Senaturs Hunter, Massin, and Eright, who had the independence to vate for Beverly Tucker as Printer to the Samate.

The friends of the Scatined are highly indignant at the conduct of Mr. Postmaster General Cambbell in this matter of favoritism and patronugs, and tray

to the Seante.

The friends of the Seatined are highly indignant at the conduct of Mr. Postmaster General Camobell in this matter of favoritism and patronuge, and they are resolved to take some decided action on the subject which shall be felt. They say that all the advertising patronage of the Executive Departments is to be bectowed upon the editor of the Star, as a means of making him rich, at the expense of the people's treasury, for his abuse of the respectable Sent net, and such eminent democratic statesmen as Messus. Hunter, Mason, Bright, and Burke.

Mr. Olds will not introduce his bill to repeat the contracts for carrying the ocean mails until Toesday next. The bill neets the hearty approbation of the Speaker of the House and of all the radical members who have learned of its provisions or seen them. But it can hardly be passed through Congress.

Mr. Churchwell's bill to cause the ocean steam mail contracts to be let out accorning to time, is already gaining troops of friends in both houses of Congress. The author of the bill is a talented and gallant young democratic member, who does not how the word fail, and who means to do so mething for his country that will be remembered. Success to him in his steam mail bill, in his great land donation bill for schools, and in his patriotic joint resolution on intervention. He has the ability and the industry to ably sestain cach and all of his measures when they shall be taken up for action. Americanus.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1854. The Nebraska Bll and the Administration-A

Correspondence of Other Papers.

[Correspondence of Other Papers.

[Correspondence of the Pablic Ledger.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1854.

Col. Benton, it is now ascertained, is opposed to the Nebraska bill, and will propose an ameniment to it, which will give additional scope to the debate. He proposes to incorporate his Pacific Railroad project into the bill, making donations of public lands for the building of the road a concomitant of the abolition, or rather prohibition, of slavery in the Territory. This is, without contradiction, a great and datgerous move, not only in Congress, but out of it. It appeals to the conscientions scruples and to the cupicity and enterprise of men at the same time, and is destined to make a great diversion in public sentiment, which may endanger the success of the bill in It appeals to the conscientions scruples and to the cupidity and enterprise of men at the same time, and is destined to make a great diversion in public sentiment, which may endanger the success of the bill in the House. But this is not all. There are great parliamentary tactics involved in Colonel Benton's course. If he can "tack" the two great measures of the session together, and concentrate the local interests of the Northern States on his plan, or force the Missouri members to vote him down, there would be a question big enough for a Presidential platform that would disturb all present public and secret arrangements, and throw all parties into a state of confusion. If there be a man now living, equal to such a tack, that man is Col. Benton. Were he but ten years younger, I should prophesy that he will succeed; as it is, he will, after a vigorous contest, be borne down in the ensuing struggle.

The Cabinet have been consulting the whole week in regard to the Gadsden treaty, and though the result of their deliberations has not been divulged to the public, I venture to repeat my a sertion, that the President will hot send the treaty to the Senate, and that the Senate will not ratify it in the present form. The treaty is not even definitive of the eleventa clause of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidago; hence all reason for paying Mexico. twenty millions of dollars disappear, except the very urgent one that five millions ont of the twenty are reserved for claims to be settled the example of the senate will not a shilling."

The new postage law proposed by the Committee on Past Offices and Post Roads, in the House, does not propose a radical change in the system, and will not marked out the treaty of the Senate, and the treaty are the revenue of the Fost Office Depart-

et propose a radical change in the system, and will ct increase the evenue of the Post Office Depart-act. The abolition of the contracts for mail steam-hips is another matter, and will cause considerable it in Converse.

this is another matter, and will cause consideration of congress.

When the routes were advertised by the department, there were a number of bidders at greatly reduced prices for the Pacific mails, but only one for carrying the mail to Europe, and that one not equal in kind to the Collins line. There will be rich debates on these questions, which will terminate about the middle of August or September next.

[Corn spindence of the 3 littore San [Corn spindence of the 3 littore San [The Senate cancus having agreed that nothing ball hereafter interfere with the consideration of a Nebraska bill, there is every reason to hope that will seen pass that body. The delate, however, the latter a week or two longer, and will fully test to a shift and energy of the present Senate. Mr. ability and energy of the present Senate. Mr.
nett listened with great earnestness to Mr.
see's speech on Satureay last, and will, as the
o, take a part in the debate. Mr. Seward will
o speak; so will Jadge Badger, and probably Gov.

sho speak; so will Judge Badger, and probably Gov. Bell, on the while side.

On the free soil side we shall yet be obliged to listen to Mr. Wade's speech on Mooday, and to a legal argument from the former editor of the Beston Jurist, bir Summer. On the democratic side Gen. Cass, and perhaps Governor Reight, will support the ball by able argument, and Judge Douglas will no doubt close the debate by one of his brilliant arguments which designate him as a leader.

If the Gadsden treaty, as it is pretty generally believed, is not to be sent to the Senate, then it may be that Mr. Gadsden will not return to Mexico. Perhaps he may exchance vides with Mr. Sande or because when the Mexico.

If the Gadaden treaty, as it is protify generally believed, is not to be sent to the Senate, then it may be
that Mr. Gadaden will not return to Mexico. Perhaps he may exchange place with Mr. Soule, or he
may go as Consul General to the Havana, while Gen.

Campbell, our former able consul to that port, will
be allowed to have a dip omatic tog with Sants

Anne Sants Anne is yound to sell, since he is asyear ting manie for speculation, and the absence of

The returns to the Treasury Department show that
the sales of the guarter ending on the 31st of December last,
the sales of the public lands put upwards of two millows of dollars in the Treasury. This is the largest
yield from that source of the government's revenue
accruing in any quarter since the year 1836, in which
Allows Sants Anne is young to go it asyear ting manie for speculation, and the absence of

that time honored, revered, and steed up to, as if it | able to keep what he has got without realizing for a part of it. [Conce-pendence of the Philafelphia North American.]

part of it.

[Correspondences of the Philadelphia North American.]

It is uncertain what course will be pursued by the two Senators from New Hampshire on the Nebraska bill. They are doubtless desirous of supporting a measure which has the sanction of the administration, but in doing so they will probably injure themselves at home. An election of Senators will be had at the meeting of the New Hampshire Legislature next summer, at which a Senator will be elected to succeed Mr. Norris, whose term expires next year, and Mr. Williams, who was appointed to fill a veancy. If this bill should pass, new strength will be given to the free soil party in New Hampshire; and by conlition with the whige they may succeed in carrying the State and electing John P. Hale and a whig to the United States Senate. This prospect is not, of course, very gratifying to the New Hampshire Senators, and though they wish to support the administration, they fear the effect the passage of the bill will produce in their State. They may succeed in dodging the vote altogether.

It is said that Gen. Shields will offer an amendment to the Nebraska bill, authorizing the Ferritorial legislature to prohibit or establish slavery in the new Territory, as they see fit. This will in the new Territory, as they see fit. This will in the new Territory, as they see fit. This will introduce another element of difference, and will ter directly to prolong the discussion. The suajects of Territorial and State rights, intervention and bon-listervention, will all have to be considered in the Senate and the Howe, so that the triends of the

bon-intervention, will all have to be considered in the Schate and the House, so that the friends of the measure have but little chance of realizing their extension of taking a vote on it to-morrow, at all even?

with 2.

Mr. Gadsden is still in the city, and will probably remain here until his treaty has been asted upon by the Senate. It has been agreed upon by the cibinet to send it in for confirmation, with the recommendation of a few amendments. It is thought that the personal representations of Mr. Gadsden will have much includence upon the action of the Sénate. The Administration, it is nuderstood, have the highest confidence in the ability and integrity of this gentleman.

theran.
A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate Jesterday. Among others, those of D. E. Sickles, Gec. Sanders and August Belmoat. They will doubtless all be confirmed—at least such is the indication at present.
Notwithstanding the attempt made to prove the report of the centemplated comp dictat at Madrid a

Notwithstanding the attempt made to prove the report of the contemplated conp dictat at Madrid a hoax. I have reason to believe that such a demonstration will really be made. The report did not originate with our Minister at Madrid, but from a source entitled to the highest credit. It is not only true that the scheme is contemplated, but I have every reason to believe, from what I have heard of the plans, that it will succeed, though it may not occur as soon as it was expected.

The treaty with Switzerland, negotiated by A. Dudley Mana, was discussed by the Senate, in Excentive season, and as a standary but owing to the want of a quorum it was not acted on. It is important that it should be ratified now, if at all, that it may be sent to Switzerland for the final action of their Ligislative Council, now in session.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Richmond, an American citizen, who has been, or is, confined in an Austrian

Washington, Pehruary 5, 1854.

The Nobraska Bill and the Administration—A New Organ Threatened.

The Nobraska bill is now supported by the administration, but not without tolerance towards the soits. You may rely on it that should Caleb Cashing, in his ready dialectice, find a means of escape for General Pierce, he will bring it to bear. Being not bound to either party and to no set of principles—a filibrater in our foreign and domestic relations—the Attorney General is ever ready to had upon a wind, and to sail under a new convoy for some new port, though he may thereby forfeit his insurance. You are right to fix your eyes upon Mr. Dean. Some scheme is on foot to let off the softs, by and with the consent of the administration.

Neither must you forget to warm the South not to introduce an amendment that may furnish some color of excuse for the botting of Northern men. The moment the Southern phalaex is broken, the Northerland is also break and the daministration is absolved iron at soldigations. Let the South stick to the bill as it stands, and let them inasts on the cammonication of those who oppose it.

A project son foot to transfer the editorship of the Washington Union to Col. Forney, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives. Should General Pierce.

A project son foot to transfer the editorship of the Washington Union to Col. Forney, the present time of the conductor. Who knows who will be associated with him? But it will be a team. The least of the conductor. Who knows who will be associated with him? But it will be a team. The least of the sold was paper for Gen. Coshing, who is a "fast man." It does not nich sufficiently into the work of the conductor. Who knows who will be parformed for their basidatiness in regard to the New South and the Nobel and the sufficiency in the fact of the suppositions of elections in the effects, especially upon the Cluna selections in the effects, especially upon the Cluna selections in the effects, especially upon the Cluna selections in the effects, especially

introduced into Congress, will cost the sovernment some \$350 600.000. To caim the apprehensions of the public, I would state that the committee on public lands will report against a great many of those bills, and that its able chairman will not less bound to advocate every bill which may be reported favorably by the committee. I doubt much whether, out of the several hundred bills before Congress more than five or six will pass the House, and these will have mational considerations to ree manend them. The United States will not lose a dime by the operation, but rather derive a prefit from the sale of the alternate sections. There are other reasons of stateman-

but rather derive a profit from the sale of the alterrate sections. There are other reasons of statemanhip, besides those mentioned in the papers, which
operate sgainst the passage of so many railroad bills
at this or any other juncture.

The deficiency bill will probably be disposed of
this week. Both Houses have been faithfully at
their work, and an unusual amount of business has
already been transacted; but such is the unusual
number of public and private bills before Congress,
that we must not think of an adjournment till some
time in September.

that we must not think of an adjournment till some time in September.

Upon the arrival of General Rusk, increased atten-tion was expected to be drawn to the subject of a railroad to the Pacific. The Secretary of War, who, by law, was instructed to lay before Congress, on the 1st of February, the results of the surveys and examinations of the various routes, has received nothing on the subject, as yet, that will serze as a guide to Congress. It is surveyed that the Select guide to Congress. It is supposed that the Select Committee of the Senate will devise a plan for the construction and management of a Pacific railroad and avoid the difficulty in the selection of a route by Congress, by submitting that to a Board of Commissioners.

Cogress, by submitting that to a Board of Commissioners.

The first span of the iron bridge was launched this morning, at the Little Falls. All are rejoiced at the prosecution of the work thus far, and hope that Congress will early make an appropriation to meet the deficiency required to complete the work. This is our great thoroughfare.

This morning, Lori Monateashel, now on a visit from Ireland, visited the agricultanal bureau of the Patent Office. The distinguished stranger was accompanied by General Ward, of New York, and manifested considerable interest in the beautiful insits now on exhibition.

Miscelianeous Items.

[Fr m the Washington Star, Feb. 4.
The Gabson Treaty.

There has evidently been long and carnest consulations in cabinet meeting, over the propriety of submitting this convention to the Senate. Half dozen ressions have been devoted to it, it is believed by those in Washington connected with the pressive apprehend that the prospect for its submission is by no means bright. by to means bright. DENERAL AVERAGE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S TRANSAC

on means bright.

The obligation to contribute towards a loss sustained by some for the benefit of all, does not depend on the terms of any written instrument between the parties, but upon a general rule of maritime law—the rule being operative in all cases, unless excluded by express stipulation of the parties; and property of the government, it is beed in the departments here, must contribute toward "general average," uncert to same circumstances and to the same extent as that of grivate individuals.

ASSOCIATES HERE SUPPLIED COVERNMENT.

If an officer of the samy (who is forbidden by a regulation of the War Department, made in conformity with the law, from passing away or transferring bis account for an account not actually due at the time.) shall revoke any auth rity he may have given to receive his pay, the remedy of the assigned in a guinst the officer. It is not incumbent on the accounting officer to enforce private transactions of this nature.

The returns to the Tenangue Department show that

"scrip," brought fifteen millions into the public cof-fers. The truth is, the amount of floating land scrip in the market has greatly decreased—a very large portion of the enormous issue in the last four or five years having been located. We are under the im-pression that it is now anticlusted at the Treasury that the receipts in money from the sales of the pub-lic lands in the current year, will reach quite eight millions of dollars.

The redemption of United States stocks is now progressing much stower than a rew weeks ago. This change is doubtless the result of the much improved condition of the money market. Whenever the screws are upon the market, men in trade must convert their surest and readiest securities into cash. Hence the late and very general response to Secretary Guthrie's circular inviting the surreader of the securities of the government of the United States.

THE CUPRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TAHABURY DEPART.

On the 3d of February, there were of Treasury warrants entered on the books of the department For the redemption of stocks . \$11.61:90
For the payment of other Treasury debts . 32 45: 97 For the customs. 2,690 54

Exered in the Treasury from customs 722,78

Uovered in the Treasury from miscellanous 7,875 91

For the War Department 7,875 91

For the War Department 60017 45

For the Interior Department 5,000 00

sible, and cannot bind the government by his illegal contract.

THE CAUCUS OF SATURDAY.

The Senatorial friends of the Nebraska and Kaussa Territorial bill were again in caucus on Saturday, and talked over many points on which there was difference of opinion among them. It was finally voted to subject the measure only to a slight verbal amendment, so as to make it declare that the principle of the compromise of 1850 is "inconsistent with" that of the compromise of 1820, rather than that it superseded it, as the bill now says.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT SUE ON REQUEST.

According to the rules prevailing in the departments in this city, a suit cannot be brought by the government against an individual merely to test a question, by the request of the individual—the act of January 25, 1828, preventing the only mode by which a claimant can require a suit against him for the judicial settlement of questions between himself and the government. If an officer is in arrears, his pay will be stopped, and he has then a legal right to demand a suit.

THE CURKENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DE-PARTHENT.

On the 4th of February, there were of Treasury

On the 4th of February, there were of Treasury warrants entered on the books of the department—For the red mption of stocks. 5, 288 35 For the sustams. 775 58 Covered into the treasury from misosilazous

[From the Washington Star. Feb. 7.]
A CLAIMANT GOING BEFORE CONGRESS.
It has long been held by the accounting officers, and by the Attorney General of the United States, that not only is a claim which has been acted upon and rejected by Congress, entirely out of the consideration of the accounting officers, but also that a party who prefers a claim against the government, which is not passed by the proper officers, and elects to resort to Congress for relief, must abide by his election, and fail or succeed in his application before that body. (See opinions of Attorney General, August 22, 1845.)
EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO ARMY OFFICERS UNDER GENERAL STAR ALLOWANCE TO

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO ARMY OFFICERS UNDER CEN-

EXTRA ALLOWANCE TO ARMY OPPICERS UNDER CENTRAL ALLOWANCE TAIN GENERANCES.

It is held at the Departments that officers of the Army who are ordered to take charge of hea to attend civil courts as witnesses, in vitue of subpensa or orders from their superior efficers, are entitled to an allowance for transportation; the men in this case not being considered a detachment in the military sense of the term, for which transportation should be furnished by the Quartermaster's department on the requisition of the officer, as prescribed by the regulations of the army.

Work done in the General Land Office during the month of January just passed:—Patents prepared, 8.817; record of patents, 9.615; warrants examined, 4.236; warrants briefed, 4.492; letters written, 2,071; folio pages occupied, 1.389; letters received and registered, 2,520; seres of scrip issued, 4,2028.

PRESSIAN COMMISSIONS.

gistered, 2,520; acres of scrip issued, 42,028.

PRUSSIAN COMMISSIONS.

Information has been received at the State Department, at Washington, from Isane C. Bates, Esq., United States Consul at Aix la Chapelle, that commissions are not unfrequently appointed by the couries of the United States to examine witnesses upon oath in Prussia, the evidence to be used in cases pending before these courts. There is no law of Prussia authorizing such commissions, and if false evidence should be given, the wilmsess could not be punished for

perjury.
The Current operations of the Treasury De-

On the 6th of February, there were of Treasury
warrants entered on the books of the department—
For the redemption of scots. \$13,919.24
For the payment of other treasury debts. \$049.26
For the customs. 70,850.25
Covered into the treasury from miscellanous
sources. \$65.31

Political Intelligence.

EDITORIAL CPINIONS ON THE NEBRASE & OUTSITION.

The Rochester Advertiser, (national democrat,) views the Nebraska bill as a constitutional question, and thinks as the Miscouri act infringed upon the constitutice, Mr. Dougian's bill is a fair attempt to repair the wrongs, and restore those injured by it their sights. It says, we have nothing to do with the motives of those who originated this last proposition to put at rest the question of slavey; if the principle is right it should be sautained, even though the effect should be to strengthen the slave power. The Hudson (N. Y.) Gazette, (national demograt) stands

The Hudson (N. Y.) Gazelle, (national democrat) stands firmly up among the supporters of the Nebraeka bill of Serator Douglas, and thinks that the freezoil democrats of this State have now arrived at a corner which they will bud it collicult to turn without showing their hands; sad if they entain the bill, what he come of their charges against those who were in favor of the compromise measures of 1850? If they oppose it, their support of the principles of the Ballimore platform vanishes into air.

The New Orleans Courier (democratic) adopts the centi-ments and language of the Washington Union on the Nebrasks question, and says that the bill calls for the exercise of that spirit of conciliation and forbearance on which alone sectional issues can be amically and satisfactorily adjusted. actority adjusted.

The Pittsburg Commercial Journal (whig) talks as wild

on the Nebrasks question as the severest abolitionist in the country. It threatens to abrogate the fugitive slave law if the Missouri compromise and is dirturbed, and asks if there is a sare man about the Capitol in Wash-ing on who supposes this Nebrasha bill can become a law and the Union stand.

The Lawrence, Mass., Sentinel, (democratic,) in advo-

cating the passage of Douglas's bill for the organization of the new territories, says, so far as the subject of slavery the new territories, says, so far as the subject of clarery is connected with the measure, it is a matter of very little practical importance what notice Congress may take, and thinks that the constitutional right and compelency of the people to frame their own local and domestic institutions is a contribution of the peace and permanency of the Union, should be speedly and fully established.

the present agitation in regard to the territorial organi-cation of Nebraska, has been got up by desperate pollu-

cation of Nebrasks, has been got up by desperate pollucal gamblers, who are playing for Southern support for
the livesidency, and endeavoring to see who can do most
is furthering the interest of slavary.
The following is the wole cast in Birks county. Pa., at
the special election held on the 6th lastant, for manber
of timpress to full the vacancy considered by the death
of the Hon Heary A. Mullenberg Hon. J. Glancy Jones,
the democration comines, was opposed by General Won.
H. K. im, a whig volunteer candidate:

Mr. Jones received.

5.078
Er. Keim 3.382